

Every thing seemed in a state of disarrangement, as if the mistress of the mansion was indifferent to objects around her, or was too much absorbed in matters of greater interest to give them her attention.

Seizing a small Venetian mirror from a table, the provostess approached the bed, and drawing aside the hangings, revealed a female form enveloped in a winding-sheet, and bearing upon the bosom a crucifix of copper. Commanding a page who was in attendance, to bring her a light, the actress laid back the snowy linen from the face of the sleeping corpse, and disclosed the pale but beautiful features of Bianca Bragadina. Bending over the body, Beatrice held the mirror near the lips, and then examined its polished surface with eager anxiety, joyously exclaimed—She lives! She lives!

Closing again the drapery of the couch, the actress turned and addressed the night-guard of the palace.

"You are quite certain no one observed you in your passage hither from the vaults?"

"The night is very dark, signora," was the answer.

"The streets of the city were almost deserted, and we encountered no obstacle, as you are aware. Discovery is hardly possible. You saw the coffin lowered into the grave—the grave filled up, and the flag stone replaced, even as the Podesta ordered. As for this female body, it must be dead, and its fate is not for us to consider; but it is quite certain, that every one interested in the matter, but ourselves, believes it now in the tomb. You are safe, therefore, in disposing of it as you think proper. Your reward has been liberal—our engagement is performed—we are neither inquisitors or traitors."

"You have done well," said the actress. Then addressing the page, she demanded—Are the dresses, which I ordered at this hour, prepared?"

"They are there," replied the boy, pointing to a package on one of the tables.

"And the horses—are they too, ready?"

"They are saddled and bridled, and in waiting."

"They are ready?"

"Three hundred ducats were paid for each of them."

"The provostess paced the apartment slowly, as if absorbed in thought. The night-guard, who was watching her, demanded how much time would be requisite for a fleet horse to reach the borders of the state of Venice."

"That, signora, depends on the route. The nearest is by Montebelluna, and with swift horses, can be completed in four hours."

"It is enough," rejoined Beatrice. "You can now return to the palace. But, remember—silence! In the morning you will receive your promised reward."

The night-guard bowed respectfully and returned. The actress then bade the page close all the doors of the villa, and upon no pretext to permit any one to enter.

"But, signora Castelli—should he come, is he also to be shut out?" asked the page.

"By no means. Signor Castelli will come, and you will conduct him to this chamber without delay; but be sure that you admit no one beside; and do not enter this apartment yourself again tonight, unless you hear me call. You can go now and join your fellows and distribute among them this largess."

The provostess placed a purse of gold into the boy's hand, and he left the room. She then hastened to the couch, and kneeling at its side, looked on the wan and motionless face of the tenant.

"It cannot be long now," she at length murmured—"She will awake soon. She did not wish to die; nor is it strange, since she loved and is beloved, that life is precious to her. But, ah, to live without love! My brain—my brain is on fire! These nights and I have not slept! Last night I was alone with my misery; the night before I was in that fatal chamber: the night preceding these rooms were flaming with lamps: to-night I am a watcher; but, to-morrow night—ah, I shall sleep well—I shall watch no more—the woman I think me happy! continued the actress bitterly, glancing at the various articles of her profession scattered round the apartment. "Happy! yes, I am very happy!—They applaud me—they fling flowers around me—they call me beautiful, accomplished, but faint—they praise, flatter, number; but ah!—they know not that beneath all this splendor lies a throbbing for months a bleeding heart! Castelli—Castelli—oh, how I have loved that name! And to dream that he returned that love has been to me the spirit of my existence. I used to think—how fondly and foolishly! I used to think that when I should die I knew it would be soon—that I would wish to die near him, and under such circumstances, as that he could never obliterate my memory from his mind; and, after death, if it might be so, I had believed my spirit should be ever at his side, and stand between his life and death. But now, alas! there is for me no hope in this world—none in the other! Death, in itself, has for me no pang; it is—something—nothing. But to be forgotten! ah! to be forgotten!—that is the pang—the agony of dying! Yet, it must be so. The memory of the provostess will not live after her; and when her frail form has ceased to be, her name will cease to be spoken. And this little crucifix," she continued, taking in her hands that which lay upon her breast of the rigid form before her—"this little, simple crucifix has proved, indeed, a talisman of good to one, my mother! but not alas! to her miserable child!"

These mournful meditations were still agonizing the bosom of the unfortunate Beatrice, when a quick tread was heard, and Castelli strode into the chamber. The actress rose hastily, and closing the drapery around the couch, advanced to meet him. "I was expecting you," she said, "and you will hear me?"

"And I, signora—I have much to say to you," replied the student eagerly. "Will you listen to me?"

"Are you alone?"

"I am, was the submissive response."

"Will you order that no one enter this chamber?" said the young man.

"I have already done so," returned Beatrice.

"Then I may be permitted to secure these doors," continued the student, turning the keys of all the entrances to the chamber as he spoke.

"You can not act your pleasure, Cola," calmly replied the actress. "And now, what have you to tell me. I listen."

"It is for me to interrogate, signora," said the student, grasping the arm of the unresisting girl and fixing his penetrating eye upon hers. Why are your cheeks and lips bloodless and your hair disheveled? You have just reached your home—whence did you come? Where have you passed the hours of the past day? How have you been engaged?"

"Castelli—"

"Nay, I asked not for information, I need no reply, interrupted the student. You can tell me nothing—I will tell all to you. You need never again repulse me. Everything is known to me—everything. The confidential waiting woman of the Duchess has discovered all, and hastened to communicate to me her terrible story. The Duke demanded poison, and you, at once, furnished it. You were his sole counselor and the executor of his foul design. Beatrice Viraldi, you are a murderer! and I am the avenger of your victim! You have one-fourth of an hour to prepare yourself for death."

As the student concluded, he produced a naked poniard from his bosom.

"And will you, indeed, kill me, Cola?" mournfully asked the unhappy Beatrice. "Is that the first thought that crosses your mind? Are you so desirous to be rid of me, that you seize the first accusation against me, and condemn me without a hearing and with no certainty of my guilt? Oh, can you adopt such a resolve so readily—insane you, too, for your love of another?"

"Cola—Cola is all this indeed, true? You have never loved me? Tell me with your own lips you have never loved me!"

"Never! Never!" was the reply.

"Enough!" faltered the provostess. "All my anticipations are now confirmed. I am ready to die. Your poniard, Castelli, can only complete what your words have commenced. One question more and I am done. You love another?"

"I have! One who is now an angel—who was my life, the light of my being."

"Then I have done well," said the provostess. "Hurriedly demanded Castelli."

"By me, Cola, and for thee," faintly murmured the actress.

"By thee, Beatrice? Then am I for ever a miserable man? Hail! Hail! Holy Virgin! She is dying! Oh, she is dying! Help!"

"Nay, Cola—do not call. All human succor I feel would be useless now. I am dying, dear one, but my sufferings are almost over, and I rejoice that I leave you

happy. And now, live on, as if the poor actress of Padua had never crossed your path. She would not wish to trouble you; but before she goes she gives you her blessing. The Duke has been deceived; narcotic, instead of the poison, was given the intended victim; the miserable murderer has taken the deadly draught, and is now no more. In this chamber you will find a dagger for your beloved; two fleet horses are in waiting—haste from Padua; four hours will carry you beyond the borders of the State of Venice. My affairs are arranged. Be happy!"

"Beatrice! Beatrice!" wildly exclaimed the student, rising in his arms the expiring Venetian, and striving vainly to staunch her wound.

"All is dark," murmured the provostess. "It is cold—cold. Do not leave me, dearest. It will be over soon. You will think of me sometimes, Cola, when I am gone? You will say that the poor, erring actress was not all-evil? The thought lights up my path to the tomb. God bless thee! Cola—God bless thee! God—God!"

The provostess sank back—the crimson current gushed darkly from her bosom—the calm serenity of death gleamed on her beautiful face. Her earthly ills were over—her long-suffering spirit had fled?

[END OF BEATRICE.]

POLITICAL.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

We show, last week, by the admissions of the 'Whig Officers themselves,' that they had been exceeding the means of the Treasury and running the country in debt, ever since they had been in power—and on this account, strangely enough, the Advertiser represents us as having endorsed the statements of these officers for the entire truth! "The Argus admits," it says, that "the democratic administration left the country in debt EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS!"

We oppose to this assertion a simple and direct denial. The Argus has admitted no such thing. It simply gave Mr. Forward's admissions, which bear hard enough in all conscience against the powers that be, although they do not give the whole truth. The Secretary of the Treasury gives the public debt on the 3d of March 1840, at \$8,379,059, and on the 22d December 1841, at \$14,728,085—showing an increase of debt, in about nine months, of nearly six millions and a half. This is the Federal admission, but not our admission. From Mr. Forward's statement of \$8,379,059, should be deducted the debt of the District of Columbia, the small debts of which the time of payment was not known, and the amount of Treasury notes at that time paid in at the Custom Houses—which would bring the amount outstanding in Treasury notes, was the only debt left by the late Administration, and so we expressly stated in the article on which the Advertiser comments. As an offset, too, to this floating debt, let it be remembered that Congress, at the last regular session, voted the coming administration five millions of dollars, to be expended after the fourth of March, in order to prevent any pretence of necessity for an extra session.

The Extra Session, however, was not prevented, within the first month of Harrison's administration he issued a proclamation that the embarrassments of the country required the attendance of the Representatives here on the 31st May. They convened; and were then told that \$12,000,000 would be sufficient to carry Government out of its difficulties. That was given; and the tariff was also raised. At the commencement of the present session, application has been made for \$5,000,000 of Treasury notes; and now Congress is told that they must increase this loan, and fund a debt of eighteen or twenty millions more. Such has been the progress of the Reform Administration! And meanwhile the infatuated managers of Congress have made the matter worse, by throwing away the princely revenue of the public lands at the very time that the Government was a needy borrower in the money market. Was ever such wretched folly—such blundering recklessness!

CURIOUS REMINISCENCES.

Certain persons here, and hereabouts, are anxious to represent the late incumbent of the Stewardship of the Hospital, as a martyr, and that gentleman is undergoing almost an apotheosis at their hands.

It is somewhat remarkable that these same persons, something less than a year ago, petitioned the then Governor, to give the same Stewardship to some one, or another of their friends, and to the exclusion of this same Mr. Winslow, whose virtues are now so suddenly discovered.

Thus it appears, from the papers on file at the office of the Secretary of State, that Messrs. James Black, U. L. Pettigill, D. Woodward, Joseph Springer, E. S. Wall, E. D. Norcross, T. Wardsworth, A. B. Duren, Lot Hamlin, E. Rowe, J. Pierce, B. Gilbreth, Squire Lyon, E. Bartlett, Moses Wells, J. H. Arnold, Daniel Libby, R. F. Perkins, John Wheeler, E. Dutton, A. Kimball, E. Ballard, J. P. Dillingham, Geo. W. Jones, and 20 others, requested Gov. Kent to appoint Charles Keene Steward of the Hospital, to the necessary exclusion of Mr. Winslow, that place being filled by him.

It appears also that H. W. Paine (of Hallowell,) J. Aiken, S. C. Whittier, I. Nutter, Wm. Clark, H. K. Baker, Jeremiah Lathrop, T. B. Brooks, J. T. P. Dumont, and 42 others asked the appointment of J. D. Lord.

It appears also that J. R. Abbott, E. Hallett, Jr., R. Partridge, John Wheeler, Edward Fenno, J. P. Dillingham, N. Flagg, A. N. Ham, and 12 others, requested the appointment of J. H. Arnold. (This petition is made to depend upon the condition, that there was a change.)

It appears also that Timothy Boutelle, and 26 others, (members of the Legislature of 1841,) asked the appointment of Thomas Conner.

It appears also a letter from LUTHER SEVERANCE, R. H. Vose, and Benj. Swan, asking the appointment of J. H. Arnold.

And there are various other letters on file, urging the appointment of these & other individuals. So then, the whole federal pack was in full cry last year, for the spoils of the Stewardship of the Hospital; yelping and howling round the Governor, until they must have half crazed him, by their discordant clamor.

The same Winslow, against whom they then barked so fiercely, has now become a very saint in their estimation. *Tempora mutantur &c.*—Augusta Age

MORE "WHIG DISCLOSURES."

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes:—

The Legislative Committee of Investigation examining into the alleged frauds of the United States Bank, and the various attempts through it and others to corrupt the Legislature, have elicited enough from Mr. George Handy to show that the election frauds of your city, carried on through the cant terms of "pipe" and "yarn" have been extensively imitated under the cant phrase of "Lumber," by the Bank and some leading politicians. The following extract of a letter from Harrisburg, of Saturday afternoon, gives an idea of the nature of the developments. It says:—

"The Committee to investigate Bank bribery, &c. was in session this afternoon with closed doors. Mr. Handy presented 'them papers,' and they were read. The papers consist of a correspondence between D. M. Brodhead and M. Solms, of the Moyamensing Bank, from Harrisburg, to George Handy, in Philadelphia. There appeared to be a kind of Lumber speculation, (not 'yarn') the 'giving away' of certain 'joist,' and of the purchase of fresh lots of lumber. Frequent remark is made in them about the 'high price of lumber' and frequent calls upon Mr. Handy for 'documents' and 'arguments.' I understand these letters are not to be left in the hands of the committee, but that Mr. Handy produced them to clear himself of any charges of perjury that may be made after he divulges the secrets. Mr. Brodhead appears to be the principal agent in this lumber speculation."

DON'T THE WHIGS FAVOR THE WORKING MEN? The workmen in the armory at Harper's Ferry, who have within the past year been subjected to indignities similar to those practised upon the armories at Springfield, have resolved to suspend work, until the grievances of which they complain are remedied. The citizens of Harper's Ferry, not connected with the armory, have held a meeting and passed resolutions approving the course of the workmen, and declaring that they will subscribe liberally to enable them to effect their object. They say they want to make the armory an institution for the manufacture of arms, and not a place for experimenting upon the amount of oppression which mechanics can bear from a Whig administration. It appears, by the Washington papers, that a body of these workmen, numbering more than two hundred, have gone down to that city for the purpose of remonstrating, in person, to Congress, and ask for relief. Little is to be hoped from a Whig Congress. Laborers begin to see the difference between a Democratic and a Whig administration.—New Era.

WHERE DOES THE SHOE PINCH?—The following was uttered by the Detroit Free Press, and although calculated, as the almanacs say, for the meridian of Michigan, will do equally well for Massachusetts and the New England States:—"If the Whig hobby riders of Michigan are really in earnest in their new born zeal for the protection of 'home industry,' let them show their sincerity by publicly pledging themselves to eat nothing, drink nothing, wear nothing, and use nothing in carrying on their business, but what is produced by the industry of the people of Michigan. Such protection will enable our shoe makers, our hatters, our tailors, our milliners, our joiners and carpenters, our blacksmiths, our furniture makers, &c. &c., to get high prices for the product of their labor. Will the Whigs adopt this policy?"

"DEMOCRATIC CERTIFICATE."—The Portland Advertiser calls the resolution complimentary to Gov. Fairfield passed at a convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, "a certificate of good behavior—a sort of Reward of Merit, such as school-mistresses give to boys." Well, school-mistresses give certificates to none but the deserving—they are withheld from "naughty children." The people gave Gov. Fairfield a certificate last September which greatly troubles the Federalists, and if he is renominated, will give him the Whigs greatly fear, the people will give him another certificate next September.

Why did not the Whig members of the Legislature give a certificate to Gov. Kent? Did they refuse to do so for the same reason that school-mistresses withhold certificates from underserving children?—Bangor Democrat.

THE IDEA THAT THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT cannot borrow money except on a pledge of the proceeds of the public lands, is an idea worthy only of such an Executive as we happen to be blessed with at this moment.—N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

Now we beg Major Webb to remember that it is not quite so easy to borrow money now, as it was when he obtained the \$52,000 of the Biddle Bank. It requires something more than a pledge to support an United States Bank to borrow money now-a-days.—Bay State Democrat.

THE BACK TRACK.—On the 26th ult. President Tyler sent a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, giving a deplorable condition of the National Treasury, and recommending a repeal of the law distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. The reform which was promised by the Whig party, doubtless means the repeal of the laws of their own enactment.—Saratoga Sentinel.

THE N. Y. Tribune, a leading "Whig" paper, never made a truer or more pertinent remark, than that "when Ignorance, Selfishness, and Faction have, through some mischance, vaulted to power, they should have ample rope"—they will twist themselves up the sooner.—Vide the certain and most effectual manner in which the "faction" mis-called "Whig," have twisted themselves up.—Albany Argus.

THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER says it is a curiosity now a days, to see a modern whig dressed in a "coon skin cap," a pair of "Pentecost boots," a "low frock," a "log cabin breast pin," and a "barrel cane," sipping "hard cider" from a "gourd" with a "gold spoon," and preaching Home League doctrines for "two dollars a day and roast beef."

BANKRUPT CASES.—The court has decided that in future, bonds to the amount of 60 dollars will be demanded of each petitioner in Bankruptcy,

to cover the necessary expenses of the proceedings. In some cases which have occurred, the assets of the Bankrupt have not amounted to enough to pay costs.—Boston Courier.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 12, 1842.

MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

We have received intelligence from Washington, says the New York Herald, of such a curious character, that we hardly know what opinion to form of its authenticity, or to conjecture what may be the issue of the present session of Congress.

We learn that ever since the beginning of the present session of Congress, it has been the secret policy of the majority, acting under a private committee or club, to transact no business—to delay all legislation—to leave the Treasury empty—and thus to "stop the supplies" indirectly, in order to compel President Tyler to resign the Executive chair, and to retire to Virginia in disgust. By this result, it is expected that the power of the Executive would then, for the remainder of the term, fall into the hands of the Speaker of the House, or the President of the Senate, by whom the government would be administered entirely on the principles of the ultra Whigs.

At the beginning of the session, a secret club consisting of certain members of Congress, was organized, whose duty it was to manage this project, and to carry it out as far as it was possible. This plan is to do nothing—pass no laws at all—provide no means to meet the public expenditures. This is to be effected, not by direct opposition, but by delay, confusion, stratagem, and various other arts of able politicians.

The origin and purpose of this conspiracy, in forcing John Tyler to resign, is to procure from the present Congress the following measures:

1st. An old fashioned United States Bank of \$50,000,000 capital.

2d. Issue of United States Stocks to take the place of the repudiated State stock, \$500,000,000.

3d. A high tariff system, so as to allow the land distribution to take effect.

The only obstacles to these measures is John Tyler, and it is calculated that the great stock-jobbing interests of England and the United States, would make a sum of \$1,000,000 or more, if he could be induced, persuaded, or forced to resign before the present, alias hard-cider Congress, have closed the time for which he was elected.

For the Oxford Democrat.

MR. ENRON.—Although the country seems to be in a most critical condition in relation to its finances, yet the members of Congress lose sight of it in their proceedings, and spend their time in a great measure to gratify personal and party animosities. Some are inclined to accuse the Democratic party in common with the Whigs for this do-nothing course. But there has been no factious opposition by the members of the Democratic party to any solitary measure introduced by the Whigs. The Whigs are in the majority and can do as they please. The delay and responsibility must rest on them. Nothing they now do will or can entirely redeem the time they have squandered and the money lost. Legislation three months ago would have saved the Treasury Notes from being dishonored. But they are dishonored—the country dishonored, and still there is no disposition to act. Look at the sum of their proceedings for Mar. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, and judge for yourself and say if these things ought to be so.

March 22. Motion made that Mr. Giddings be heard in his defence. Motion out of order.

Mr. Adams moved to lay Mr. Giddings' Preamble and Resolutions on the table. This motion rejected, Yeas 70—Nays 124.

Mr. Giddings here had unanimous consent to go on with his defence.

The following Resolution then passed, Yeas 125—Nays 30.

Therefore Resolved, That this House holds the conduct of the said member (Mr. Giddings) as altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular.

Mr. Everett gave a substitute for the Loan Bill authorizing the Government to borrow money on bonds at par. Before any question was taken the House was without a quorum and adjourned.

March 23. The Journal was read and some time taken up in corrections.

Mr. Giddings sent in his resignation as a member of the House.

A communication from the President in answer to a Resolution of the House requesting him to give the names of those members of Congress who had applied for office. The President declines giving the names and gives his reasons.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Loan Bill. But they could not keep a quorum and adjourned.

March 25. The House received the President's Message.

Calvary Morris introduced a Resolution defending the course of Mr. Giddings and reflecting severely on the course of the majority for condemning him without a hearing. Not received.

Mr. Fillmore moved the Loan Bill be taken out of Committee next Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Adopted. (The amendments will then be acted on without debate and the Bill passed or rejected.)

While the President's Message was being read Mr. Arnold motioned the further reading be suspended.—The Message excited a good deal of interest and stirred up some bills. The Message was not reformed but deferred till to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wise then took the floor and said he had to bear two Richmond's on his weak lance, but he would endeavor to do them both justice. And he went on to attack Mr. Fillmore.

No progress was made in the Loan Bill, which fact was reported and the House adjourned.

March 26. Message received from the Secretary of the Treasury by which it was shown that there were \$1,540,000 more Treasury Notes outstanding than was reported on the 7th March.

Mr. Wise concluded his speech in committee, and

said it was the policy of the Government to contempt, in order that no argument into the Presidency. Nothing policy, their derangement, debt, ruin to order, prosperity, and tain. House adjourned. March 28. No progress. Rayner made a speech of Heaven had True, and there let them

RELATIONS OF THE N. Y. HERALD WITH ENGLAND.

The N. Y. Herald states, on whom that as soon as intelligence by the Mexicans arrive same day, in fact, a special patch to the capital! Although the precise remain at present under of their nature is known, bodings for the future.

It is known that Santa to deliver up the American of Mr. Ellis or Mr. Thompson between Santa. A course of which the form of disclaim and insolence.

It appears also, that a position against Texas, ham, who is a brother of of New Orleans, and ished by the abolition in ntee of the Churches a

It is also believed that a design to take possession Mexican war shall have in the South, to give a The East India and all Have influenced the new this state of things, in

tence, as a nation, get slavery in all the Spanish of destroying the Union, United States towards the

During the present will swarm all over the from Boston to the Gulf let and bay of the West believed the British gov blot Texas from the fan the Anglo-American regary troops and steamers terms.

The future is big with for the people of this globe their deep sleep, and to sict that is yet to take p the principles of a repul of monarchy—between rancian barbarism of liberty, the civilization of of the future.

DEMOCRATIC VIO For the first time since land have elected their last, they elected their dermen, and ten out of Federalists elected two

There was no choice of Ward No. 4, and no c Ward No. 1. The next both these wards to com

There was again no cl crats elected two Cou crats have now four Al men elected, and the fo six Councilmen.

ARRIVAL OF L The British frigate W ded by Sir John Hay, ar having on board Lord from England, whose a purpose of endeavoring existing between the tv long expected.

New Minister to Mexi on the authority of a pri that Mr. Ellis has been re Waddy Thompson will ship Macedonia, with to the American priso direction of the tyrant S

Great Fire in New broke out in Delancy ad principal houses and a lings in their rear. The was not less than one h and persons were depri property is stated at \$1 in that city was there caused to the poor and i

There has been a larg adelphis, where resoluti of the neglect of public urging the passage by th Bill, the adoption of m the settlement of the e and less quarrelling an sets of the country gene

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DEMOCRAT.

RII, 12, 1842.

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barrass the Government and bring it into discredit and
contempt, in order that they might derive from its hu-
miliation an argument in favor of bringing Mr Clay
into the Presidency. This was the object of their do-
nothing policy. They preferred disgrace, disaster,
derangement, debt, ruin, under a particular chieftain,
to order, prosperity, and defence under any other chief-
tain. House adjourned.

March 28. No progress made in any business.—
Rayner made a speech in which he said the "judg-
ments of Heaven had come on the Whig party."—
True, and there let them stay. D. T. H.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

The N. Y. Herald states, on the authority of private
correspondent, on whom reliance might be placed,
that as soon as intelligence of the invasion of Texas
by the Mexicans arrived at Washington, on the very
same day, in fact, a special messenger brought des-
patches to the capital from our Minister at Mexico.
Although the precise nature of these despatches must
remain at present under the seal of secrecy, enough
of their nature is known to create anxiety and fore-
bodings for the future.

It is known that Santa Anna has refused, point blank,
to deliver up the American prisoners, at the instance
of Mr Ellis or Mr Thompson. A correspondence en-
sued between Santa Anna and our Minister, in the
course of which the former spoke of this country with
disdain and insolence.

It appears also, that Santa Anna undertook the ex-
pedition against Texas at the instance of Mr Packen-
ham, who is a brother of the General killed at the Bat-
tle of New Orleans, and that the money had been fur-
nished by the abolition interests in London, on a guar-
antee of the Churches and mines of Mexico.

It is also believed that the English government have
a design to take possession of Cuba, as soon as the
Mexican war shall have produced sufficient confusion
in the South, to give any color to such a proceeding.
The East India and abolition interests in England
have influenced the new British ministry to encourage
this state of things, in order to blot Texas out of ex-
istence, as a nation, get possession of Cuba, and abolish
slavery in all the Spanish West India Islands, by way
of destroying the Union, and the growing power of the
United States towards the South.

During the present summer, the British steamers
will swarm all over the coast of the United States,
from Boston to the Gulf of Mexico, and into every in-
let and bay of the West India they penetrate. It is
believed the British government have determined to
blot Texas from the family of nations, and to surround
the Anglo-American republic with a cordon of mili-
tary troops and steamers to frighten us into their own
terms.

The future is big with important events. It is time
for the people of this glorious republic to wake up from
their deep sleep, and to prepare for that mighty con-
flict that is yet to take place on the Atlantic between
the principles of a republican government, and those
of monarchy—between the Gothic prejudices and ty-
rannical barbarianism of past ages, and the hopes, the
liberty, the civilization and the glorious independence
of the future.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PORTLAND.

For the first time since 1833, the Democrats of Port-
land have elected their city officers. On Tuesday
last, they elected their Mayor, four out of seven Al-
dermen, and ten out of twenty-one Councilmen. The
Federalists elected two Aldermen and six Councilmen.
There was no choice of Alderman and Councilmen in
Ward No. 4, and no choice of two Councilmen in
Ward No. 1. The next day meetings were held in
both these wards to complete their elections. In ward
4, there was again no choice. In ward 1, the Demo-
crats elected two Councilmen. So that the Demo-
crats have now four Aldermen and twelve Council-
men elected, and the federalists two Aldermen and
six Councilmen.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON.

The British frigate Warspite, of 74 guns, comman-
ded by Sir John Hay, arrived off Annapolis, April 2d,
having on board Lord Ashburton, Special Minister,
from England, whose arrival in this country, for the
purpose of endeavoring to adjust the many difficulties
existing between the two governments, has been so
long expected.

New Minister to Mexico.—The Baltimore Sun states
on the authority of a private letter from Washington,
that Mr Ellis has been recalled from Mexico, and Gen
Vaddy Thompson will sail in a few days, in the U. S.
ship Macedonia, with definite instructions in regard
to the American prisoners now in chains under the
direction of the tyrant Santa Anna.

Great Fire in New York.—On the 31st ult. a fire
broke out in Delancy street and consumed about fifty
principal houses and a large number of humble dwell-
ings in their rear. The number of houses destroyed
was not less than one hundred, and about two thou-
sand persons were deprived of shelter. The loss of
property is stated at \$110,000, but perhaps at no fire
in that city was there ever half as much suffering
caused to the poor and needy as in this.

There has been a large meeting of citizens in Phil-
adelphia, where resolutions were passed complaining
of the neglect of public business by Congress, and
urging the passage by that body of the Apportionment
Bill, the adoption of measures for national defence,
the settlement of the currency and tariff questions,
and less quarrelling and more attention to the inter-
ests of the country generally.

Eastern Steamboats.—The Kennebec Journal states
the singular fact that only one life has been lost by
steamboats in New England waters, east of Boston,
since they came in use, now near 20 years, and this
was that of a man who jumped overboard from the
New England in his fright.

The Law's delay.—At the district Court sitting at
Belfast, Maine, last week, the jury decided in a case
which was commenced two years before, for the re-
covery of ninety-two cents. The costs have been about
four hundred dollars.

Connecticut Redeemed!

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

The Hartford Times of Tuesday eve. brings
us returns from 94 towns, in which the gain of
the Democratic ticket over the Whig ticket since
April, 1841, is Five Thousand Five Hundred
and Sixty Three! In these towns Cleveland, the
Democratic candidate, is 975 votes ahead of Ells-
worth, and he has been undoubtedly elected. In
1841, Ellsworth's majority over Nicoll, was 5,593.
In the election of members of the Legislature, the
Democrats have been even still more successful.
In 82 towns heard from, they have elected 69
Representatives, while the Whigs have elected
but 25, and the Abolitionists 2. Of the Senators
known to have been elected, 10 are Democratic
and 5 Whigs.

The towns to be heard from gave, last year
for Nicoll, 6,443; Ellsworth, 7,453.
On this highly gratifying result, the Hartford
Times remarks:—
"It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that
we announce to our Democratic friends through-
out the Union, the result of the election held in
this State on Monday. DEMOCRACY IS
TRIUMPHANT! Through the length and
breadth of the State, her proud flag is unfurled,
and waves over one of the most complete and tri-
umphant victories ever achieved in Connecticut,
by any party. Both branches of the Legislature
are ours—the State ticket is ours—complete with-
out doubt. In joint ballot we shall, from present
appearances, have two thirds.

"When we consider the tremendous influence
with which the Democrats had to contend—the
army of office holders—the Banks and Corpora-
tions generally—we must confess we are surpris-
ed at the overwhelming defeat of our opponents.
But the people are sick of Whiggery—disgusted
with their false promises and corruptions, and
have torn themselves from their embrace, even in
Connecticut. We anticipated a victory, but not
one so overwhelming. The 'sober second thought'
has well and faithfully done its work."

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island, on
Saturday last, by a vote of 60 to 6, passed an Act
declaring illegal and void, all town, ward or other
meetings, for the choice of town, County or State
officers, except at the times and in the manner
prescribed by law; and subjecting to a fine of
\$500 to 1000 and imprisonment for six months,
any person who shall act as moderator, warden
or clerk, in any such meetings. Also subjecting
any person who shall signify that he will accept
any executive, legislative, judicial, or magisterial
office, by virtue of any such pretended election,
to a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for one year.
Also declaring any person who shall assume to
exercise any such office, not being duly elected
thereof according to the laws of the State, guilty
of TREASON, and punishable with imprisonment
for life. All offences under this Act are to be
tried before the Supreme Judicial Court only.—
The Noes were Messrs. Atwell, W. S. Burges,
Gavit, Keech, Thurston, and Walling.

Resolutions were reported in connexion with
the bill, requesting the Governor to issue his
Proclamation exhorting the people "to give aid
and countenance to those who, in violation of
the law, may attempt to set up a government in
opposition to the existing government of the State,
and calling upon them to support the Constituted
authorities for the preservation of the public peace,
and in the execution of those laws on which the
security of all depends." Also, authorizing His
Excellency "to adopt such measures as in his op-
inion may be necessary in the recess of the Leg-
islature, to execute the laws and preserve the State
from domestic violence, and that he be and is
herby authorized to draw on the General Treasury
for such sums as may be required for these
purposes."

The Providence Evening Chronicle also states
that the Adjutant General, by command of the
Governor, has issued his order for the military
throughout the State, to hold themselves in readi-
ness to appear armed and equipped at thirty
minutes notice.

These measures, have occasioned great excite-
ment in the State, and there seems a possibility
that a conflict between the supporters of the Peo-
ple's Constitution and the Royal Charter may
take place.

The Providence Express, a paper recently es-
tablished by the Free Suffrage party, expresses the
utmost indignation at the passage of this Act,
which, it says, "will rouse an insulted people in-
to action, and, it is apprehended, may have a
tragic termination." Again it says, this law "can
never be enforced; but its authors may adopt the
style of an ancient martyr, and exclaim, 'we have
this day kindled such a torch in Rhode Island, as
shall never be extinguished.'"

LATER FROM TEXAS.

MORE THUNDER. THE INVASION CONFIRMED.
Advices from Galveston to the 22d of March
were received at New Orleans on the 24th, con-
firming the intelligence last received concern-
ing the invasion, and re-establishing the accounts
originally published, with additions. The invad-
ing force is now set down at twenty thousand,
and the retrograde movement from San Antonio
is said to have been only a ruse de guerre to draw
the Texan levies within striking distance of a
vastly superior force. This intelligence seems
to have come mainly in a letter from Victoria,
dated March 16th, which says, on the authority
of friendly Mexicans who had come in, that one
body of 9000 was advancing to Victoria on the
Matamoros road and another of 12,000 on that
leading to San Antonio. Similar accounts were
brought in by spies.

The detachment that captured San Antonio is
now said to have been only the advanced guard
of the 12,000.
Under these circumstances the Texans are ur-
gent, as may be supposed, in their calls for "im-
migrants," and for such articles of commerce as
powder, lead, muskets and money. The Galveston
committee of vigilance dispatched first a pilot
boat and then a steamboat to New Orleans, the
latter of which brought the news.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Intel-
ligencer, however, does not put much faith in
these new or renewed accounts.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Jas.
W. McCulloch, of Maryland, as First Comptroller
of the Treasury.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPY.—A N. Y. paper shows on this subject in the following style:—

"Both the people and the Government of Great
Britain make a great show of philanthropy in re-
spect to the slave trade, and are constantly clam-
oring against other nations where slavery exists;
and yet it is well known that the Government of
Great Britain itself is at this moment engaged in
the slave trade to a greater extent than was ever
practised by any nation. She employs an im-
mense marine, nominally, for the suppression of
the trade, and yet that marine is directly support-
ed from the profits of the trade. The operation
has been thus described: 'The cruisers on the
African coast are seldom known to prevent the
stealing of the negroes, but generally catch the
vessels, with all on board. The uninitiated might
then suppose that the negroes would be immedi-
ately discharged. Not so, however. They are
taken over to the coast of Brazil, and sold by
British authority into servitude for eight years,
generally at \$50 a head, in order to pay the ex-
pense of their capture. The negroes are then
registered, and turned into plantations among
other slaves, from 1,000 to 10,000 in number
where of course it is utterly impossible to recog-
nize individuals. Semi-annually the surgeon of
the plantation makes a report of the health of the
slaves, and at the expiration of the eight years the
returns show that they have nearly all died off.
The Government of Great Britain have been en-
abled to keep in active service a powerful marine,
ready for any emergency, at but little expense to
themselves. These facts are well known on the
Brazilian coast, and it is to perpetuate this system
that the right of searching the vessels of all other
nations, of constituting herself 'the marine police
of the world,' is claimed."

A HEROIC BOY.—Joseph Dark, the son of Mr.
William Dark, of this Parish, a lad about twelve
years of age, a few nights since, in company with
a negro boy still smaller than himself, while hunt-
ing for a wild Cat which was supposed to have
committed great ravages upon the smaller animals
of the neighborhood, came across a male Tiger
of the largest size. Young Dark was armed with
a rifle, and although three miles from assistance,
determined to encounter the American King of the
woods. The first shot only wounded the ani-
mal, which sprang from the tree on which it was
crouched, and severely injuring one of the dogs,
took to another tree. The heroic boy, not in the
least intimidated by the growls and glaring eye-
balls of the ferocious and infuriated monster, re-
loaded his rifle rode up within the spring of the
tiger, and deliberately shot him through the heart.
The two boys together were not able to move the
carcass from the ground, and had to go a distance
of three miles for assistance. If our boys of 12
years old, can encounter and conquer animals,
not inferior in size and ferociousness to the Bengal
Tiger, John Bull had better be cautious how he
goes to war with us, at least he had better keep
away from the Rapides. What will city boys,
who would fear to take a ground squirrel by the
tail, say to this exploit?

Mr. William Dark has since killed the female
mate to this animal.—Red River (La.) Repub-
lican.

A Mother selling her Child as a Slave.—A
strange and revolting case came before one of
the courts of Baltimore on Saturday last. A col-
ored girl named Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a
white woman named Ann Connor, filed a petition
for freedom against her mother, who had taken
the girl to the house of a slave-dealer in that city
and offered to dispose of her as a slave for life.
It was shown that for some time the girl had
been confined by desire of the respondent, Ann
Connor, in the custody of the dealer already al-
luded to, until she was brought into court on
Saturday. The mercenary mother pertinaciously
claimed her daughter as her slave, and said
that the child was given her by its own father,
not denying that she was herself the girl's moth-
er. The court desired her to acknowledge the
freedom of her child by filling a response to the
petition to that effect, or give bail for her appear-
ance to answer the charge of being the mother of the
petitioner. To this decision she attempted to
respond by saying she would acquiesce, "if the
court would make the girl go home with her and
be her servant;" she was not permitted to in-
sult the court by adding more, and ordered to be
removed. Shortly afterwards she stated her
willingness to file the acknowledgement, and the
girl was released. She refused her mother's pro-
posal to go home with her, and well she might.

ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—There
is no limit to the pranks that are played with the
old monster. A few days ago the Sheriff of this
county put out a red flag in front of the Bank
of the United States in New York, and then in
a small room in the bank commenced selling
large quantities of notes and bills of various
kinds, the property of the bank. There were
some half a dozen persons present, but Mr.
Richard Alsop was the principal, if not the only
purchaser. Mr. George Griswold, we believe,
did not bid against him. The sale had been ad-
vertised, we presume according to law, by the
sheriff, that is, by posting notices in sundry places
where nobody reads them, but no notice of the
sale was advertised in any of the commercial papers
where all such things are looked for. In the sale,
bundles of notes of the nominal amount of fifty-
sixty, and seventy thousand dollars, were knock-
ed off for a few hundred, equal on an average to
one cent on the dollar. Some great names sold
at very small prices. The whole affair would be
worth looking into by the injured stockholders
and creditors of the bank, were it not that the
whole management has been such a tissue of vil-
lany as to discourage any one from going into
particulars. Gentlemen who have lost a hun-
dred thousand dollars worth of reputation lately,
ought to have some means of remunerating them-
selves.—Journal of Commerce.

Mr. J. Marshall of Leeds, Yorkshire, England,
has built a mill for the manufacture of flax, one
room of which, supposed to be the largest in
the world,—covers upwards of two acres of
ground. It is lighted from the top by skylights,
and the portion not required for the glass is cov-
ered with soil and laid out as a garden. The
firm employ in their manufactory at this place
upwards of 1500 persons.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—Mr. Downing of Newburg, has lately practiced with success, a new mode of grafting, the object being to test the quality of fruits raised from seeds in a shorter period than would be possible by permitting such seedling to stand until time of bearing.

The method is, to put the top of a shoot from
a seedling tree, or a new variety, when it is de-
sirable to procure a specimen immediately, upon
the top of a thrifty shoot of middle aged fruit
bearing tree; the process being simply to take
thrifty shoots, about a quarter of an inch in di-
ameter and cut them in a slanting manner clear
through, so as to detach about four inches of the
top from the rest, making the line of the angle
about an inch—the stock being cut in the same
manner. The backs are to be then carefully uni-
ted, and bound with yarn, covering the whole
with grafting wax to exclude the air. By this
mode, fruit may be obtained in a short time,
so as to test its value at an early day, the op-
eration being simple with scarcely a fear of fail-
ure.

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.—A letter from an
officer of the U. S. frigate Columbia, published
in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, says:
"We are sailing entirely upon the temperance
principle, from the captain down to the smallest
boy on board. We give as a substitute hot coffee
to the watch, when they come on deck in the
night, and we find they like this exceedingly. I
sincerely hope that the rest of the vessels of our
Navy will follow the noble example set them by
the officers and crew of the Columbia; for I am
now convinced that the sailors in our Navy do
not require the spirit part of their ration. I have
always been a strong advocate for giving the men
liquor; but my late observation, during very hard
and severe weather, with continuous rains, and
the thermometer down to the freezing point, has
made me ten times as strongly opposed to it."

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.—Much activity
now prevails at this Yard. The Columbus, ship
of the line, is in the Dry Dock, refitting, and it
is said is to proceed to the Mediterranean station.
The Ohio takes her place as a Receiving Ship.
The frigate Cumberland, on the stocks, is ready
for launching, and awaits orders to that effect.—
She is a first class frigate, and will carry about
70 guns. There is also a small vessel, a brig-
we believe, in a new house, which has been set
up the past winter, which will be ready for launch-
ing soon. The Vermont and Virginia, ships
of the line, still remain in statu quo. These
vessels should be finished and launched immedi-
ately, as they are fast decaying as they now are.
Boston Ledger.

Our Congress is mad, to a certainty. There
is hardly a glimmering of reason to be discerned
in any of their doings. While our foreign rela-
tions are in a most critical condition, and our
Treasury bankrupt, Congress is playing all sorts
of Tomfoolery, electioneering for the next Presi-
dent, and quarrelling about insignificant points of
order, &c. It would be vastly better for the peo-
ple that they should adjourn. They keep the
people in a constant state of excitement, by their
crooked and uncertain course.

J. Sheridan Hogan, or M'Leon the 2d,
who, our readers will recollect, was arrested
some time since charged with being engaged in
the destruction of the steamer Caroline and the
murder of Amos Duffee, and discharged, owing
to some informality in the warrant; after float-
ing a week or two in Canada, returned to Roch-
ester, N. Y., where he was again arrested upon
the affidavit of Dr. Theller, on Thursday last.—
On Friday afternoon, he was brought up for ex-
amination; but in consequence of some objec-
tions being raised to the validity of the process
by which he was arrested, the examination was
postponed until the next day. The Rochester
Democrat says:—"The affair excites but little
attention; our citizens being mostly in favor of
dismissing the fellow with proper marks of con-
tempt."

BANK CHARTERS EXPIRING. Exchange Bank
Portland, Me., surrendered its charter in May
1840, and has already divided 40 per cent. of its
capital. In October last the circulation was only
\$624. The time allowed by law for closing
its affairs will expire May 3, 1842.

The charter of the City Bank, Portland, Me.,
was surrendered April 6, 1840, and its bills, to
be redeemed, must be presented on or before
April 6, 1842. Circulation in October last was
\$4,442.

The Lafayette Bank, Bangor, Me., surren-
dered its charter April 6, 1841, and will close
its affairs April 6, 1843. In October last their
circulation was \$3,800.

The Commercial Bank, Bangor, Me., surren-
dered its charter April 6, 1840, and will cease to
redeem its bills at the expiration of two years
from that date. Circulation in May last, \$3,-
433.

THE LOAN BILL.—says the National Intelli-
gencer,—has passed the House of Representa-
tives, and may be expected, in a few days, to pass
the Senate in a shape, which will, it is presumed,
insure success in the accomplishment of its object.
"The object of the bill, we presume, is to enable
the Treasurer to borrow money; and the form,
which is to insure success to that object is the per-
mission to sell the stock at 50 or 75 per cent dis-
count.—Boston Courier.

The Mormons have found a new book,
called the Book of Abraham. It purports to
have been written by that patriarch, and is said
to have been found in the Catacombs of Egypt
by an English traveller who brought it away
with eleven mummies. Jo Smith is engaged in
translating this book for the Nauvoo "Times
and Seasons." We have seen a copy of "The
Times"—a vile caricature of Abraham could
not be fabricated than that which appears on its
title-page.—Argus.

Proposed State of Iowa.—A law passed at the late
session of the Legislature of Iowa providing for an
expression of the people for or against a State govern-
ment.

A BIG IRON.—The debts of three individuals
in New York, who have applied for the benefit
of the Bankrupt Law, amount to more than two
millions of dollars. The debts of these gentle-
men are estimated as follows: Baily Keeler &
Rosen, are about \$630,000; those of Seth Geer,
\$487,000; and those of Peter Styvesant, \$1,-
053,037 62.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.—Paul Beck, Esq., an old
and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, has pre-
sented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
his entire collection of paintings, valued at \$50,-
000. Three of the paintings alone cost \$12,000.

The National Intelligencer admits that Mr.
Trumbull, member of Congress from Connecticut,
abstracted the government paper to print election-
eering circulars on.

DELAWARE has a surplus of half a million in
her treasury. The Pennsylvanian says, to put
Delaware in one's "breeches pocket" now-a-days,
would be a very pleasant matter.

The Canada papers are discussing the expedi-
ency of imposing a duty on American wheat and
flour imported into Canada. Public opinion ap-
pears to be divided on the question. The wheat
growing districts (of Canada) demand protection.

Mon. James Buchanan has been nominated a
candidate for the Presidency in 1844, by a large
Democratic meeting holden at Harrisburg, Pa.,
on the 23d ult.

Dea. John Whitman, of East Bridgewater, en-
tered his 108th year on Monday last. He is not
doubtedly the oldest person in this State, if not
in the United States.

A company of 70 emigrants, well armed and
equipped, left Mobile on the 24th ult. for Texas
on an exploring expedition.

From Florida.—Accounts have been received from
Pense Creek, that Major Bellman has captured twenty
six Indians, men, women and children, taking forty-
nine sent in by him within a week or two.

MARRIED.

In this town, March 29th, by Rev. Joseph Walker,
Mr. John E. Hyde to Miss Sarah, daughter of Dea.
Daniel Stowell.

DIED.

In this town, 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the
late Col. Ebenezer Rawson, of Paris, aged 78 years.
Will the N. Hampshire and Mass. papers please copy.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
WOULD inform his friends and the public gener-
ally that he has just received from Boston a good
assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approv-
ed credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of
LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. 49

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on de-
mand, or at short notice, such as clear, merchant-
able and rebase Boards, (think of this),—square timber
of various sizes—saw girders, joint, &c. Clapboards and
shingles, all qualities. Lime and Brick. Laths, Win-
dow Sash, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead Zinc, &c. &c. on
application to WM. E. GOODNOW, at Norway Village,
Norway, April 12, 1842. 49

To Let.

THE homestead Farm of the late Ebenezer Rawson.
Possession given about the 10th of May next.—
Enquire at Mr. ROBINSON'S, Paris-Hill. 3w49

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of licence from the Judge of Probate for
the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction

sive article against office-
nough. "The eyes of the
fire. He rushed into the
stranger with the epithets,
"coward," and told him he